ACTION OF THE NEW-YORK CLEARING-HOUSE HOW THE GOVERNMENT AND BANKS WILL CO-OP-ERATE-A PLAN OF ACTION MAPPED OUT FOR JANUARY 1-RESUMPTION TO BE ON A GOLD

BASIS. The meeting of the New-York Clearing-House yesterday, to prepare for resumption, was one of the largest ever held by that organization, fifty banks being represented. The plan of action adopted for January 1. provides for resumption on a gold basis. J. B. Colgate objected to the restrictions placed on the free circulation of the silver dollars, and charged the New-York banks with attempting to demonetize silver. The banks were unanimous in their approval of the plan suggested by Mr. Coe to promote resumption, Mr. Colgate refraining from voting. The United States Sub-Treasury in this city is to become practically a member of the Clearing-House Asso-

THE RESOLUTIONS AND THE DISCUSSION. Fifty out of the sixty-three banks in the Clearing-House were represented at the meeting yesterday to prepare for resumption. William Dawd, of the Bank of North America, presided, and George Montague, of the Seventh Ward Bank, acted as secre-

Henry F. Vail, president of the Bank of Commerce, read the report of the special committee which held the conference with Secretary Sherman, the argument on that occasion being as follows:

In view of the proposed resumption of specie payments on the 1st of January next, it is necessary to recognize the truth that a successful and permanent attainment of that great object cannot be secured without the cordial cooperation of Government and the Commercial Banks.

The Government cannot preserve coin for the pay ment of its issues, unless the current standard of commerce, whose exchanges are all made through the agency of banks, is maintained at the same high level. If this be not done, it is self-evident that the superior value of the coin provided by Government for resump tion will cause it to be rapidly drawn away into commercial channels, and exhaust the Trensury supply. It is not necessary to assume any au-togonism on the part of banks, for there can be none, to produce this result. It would come from the natural operation of the laws of trade. Government only responds to the requirements of commerce and to the highest instincts of the people in siming to restore the universal standard of coin; and the same forces, pressing more directly upon the banks, demand of them the same effort. There is no influence impelling the Government to reinstate itself in line with the most advanced nations of the world that does not in a greater degree appeal to the interest of banks to work in the same direction.

Accepting these evident truths, the only question

among intelligent bankers is this: How can this cooperation be best secured, and by what practical measures! When the Government freely offers to meet its currency issues in coin upon presentation, the banks will have to provide means not only to redeem their curculating notes, but also to protect their larger obliga tions of deposits, and their exchanges with each other and with the people, at the same coin standard. Standing, as they do, in immediate contact and relation with every form of industry and exchange, upon them

every form of industry and exchange, upon them will mainly rest the labor of maintaining the coin measure in all commercial transactions.

There are diverse views honestly entertained respecting the relative merits and powers of circulating notes, of banks or of Government, as to which will best promote the public interest and meet the requirements of the people. Avoiding all discussion of this subject as not pertinent to the immediate occasion, let us accept the situation as it now exists, and as it will continue until after the day of resumption, and remit all such questions to the test of innure experience.

At prosent there is a marked distinction made in the delily transactions of banks between their deposits of gold and their deposits of currency, by treating the former as a special fund, payable in kind. It must be evident that if this discrimination continues to be made after resumption, it will protong the idea of the inferiority of circulating notes after they have been decared to be restored to an equality with gold by becoming interenanceable, and will therefore faisify the proclammation of the Government. It will not only be a resection; dental by the banks of the sincere purpose of to be resorted to at a country the receiver falsify the proclamation of the Government. I will not only be a preactical denial by the banks of the sincere purpose of the Government to maintain its resolution, but by affording protection and facility to those who draw coin from the Treasury, will place the moral force and power of the banks in direct opposition to the effort of Toycomment.

nower of the banks in direct opposition to use enort of Government.

Specie payments will not have been truly accomplished until all distinctions in the use of gold coin and currency, as money, are, oblicerated in o. dinary commercial transactions.

To make resumption effective, the banks must cordially cooperate by practically treating lawful currency and gold coin as equivalent in value, as they did before the war, declining to receive all deposits of gold as subject to special contract as bitherto, and accepting it only as lawful money. They should also abolish all existing notice that they will expire on the let January next, the day of resumption, and template all special gold ex-

day of resimption, and terminate all special gold ex-changes at the Clearina-House.

If the Government, also, forbearing all further legis-lation upon the subject, will discontinue the issue of gold certificates at the Treasury, and regard gold com-as practically the equivalent of havful money in all its disbursements, the distinction which has so long ex-isted between coin and currency will appear to the Isted between coin and currency will rapidly fade away, and matural law will reassert its beneficient dominion over sur financial affairs. Resumption of the coin standard being assured, it is entirely safe to leave the circulating notes to find their true place, as their constitutional merits and the domands of trade and the public interest may naturally determine.

But resumption of the coin standard can be successfully reached only by the feariess disbursement of gold both by banks and Government, and by such unreserved and coudleds action as will manifest to the public that they are working harmoniously together, and fiel the utmost assurance of its practicability and permanence.

THE SILVER OBSTACLE. isted between colo and currency will ray

THE SILVER OBSTACLE.

There is, however, a most serious obstacle standing di rectly across the path to coin resumption, to the coinage and forcible issue of silver dollars not worth their nominal value, which demands the first consideration. The treatment of these, as they enter into the current of circulation, must be wisely determined before the question of the restoration of the commercial standard can be re garded as substantially settled. The Government, b law, now demands the entry of its sliver coins into the currency upon equal terms with gold, when out of every five dollars' worth of silver bullion it creates more than six legal dollars, and appropriates one of them to its

At the present value of silver buillon these inferior dollars can be made at a cost of 8314100 cents. The Government is therefore drawing into its Treasury a profit upon every dollar's worth of silver bullion wideh it purchases of over 20 per cent. An indirect tax of this magchases of over 20 per cent. An indirect tax of this magnitude, unequal in its operation, imposed upon the people under the nower "to com money and regulate the value thereof and of foreign coins," is certainly a most extraordinary and untimely exercise of power under a Constitution formed "to establish justice and insure domestic tranquility." Just at the time when the best energies of the people are emisted in the effort to restablish financial order and to return to harmonicus relations of value with foreign coins and nations, this insuperable obscance is encountered, witch, if adopted in practice, will disturb anew.domestic tranquility, subvert justice and perpetuate discord in all business relations with other nations.

Whatever may be the local statute respecting these coins, the fact is indisputable that they are not a full commercial equivalent; that their issue, as such, is in conflict with the laws of trade and with natural justice, and that all those who receive them at their nominal value are subjected to an immediate tax of one dollar in every six of the business they thus trainsact. Upon the banks greatly depends the introduction of these coins into commercial use. The question practically presented to them is, whether they shall, by receiving these coins upon deposit, as money of full value, voluntarily devote their powers to the establishment of tripustice as the custom of the country and the established measure of domestic trade, and shall also reinquish the property of their shareholders and dealers to the extent of one-sixth of the millions infrusted to their care, and whether they small voluntarily permit the gold com, or its equivalents, now in their possession, to become transmuted into this deprectated value, through their desire to effect a nominal resumption of coin payments, which, after all, will result, not in elevating the commercial standard to the measure or the most advanced militus, but in degrading if even below the value of irredecentals paper currency may used. Such a resumption will not be an im-Whatever may be the local statute respecting these measure of the most accurated market, out in tegrat-ing it even below the value of irredeemable paper cur-rency now used. Such a resumption will not be an im-provement upon present methods, for which the country may feel proud, but a further deterioration to be deprovement upon present methods, for which the country may feel proud, but a further deterioration to be deplored. Standing, as they do, the commercial agents of the people, and subject to the universal laws of trade, which are now in direct conflict with this act of Congress, the banks have the right, and it is their plain duty, to pause before this serious dilemma. They are at liberty to accept or to decline these deficient coins when offered them upon deposit, to refuse them as mency in their commercial exchanges with each other, and to withhold their influence in fastening them upon the committy, and it is their most obvious interest and duty to do so. But the practical result of this section will be to raise the standard of backable funds above that of the Government, to draw into hanks and commerce the current gold of the country, and to create a general sversion to all transactions with the Treasury, and with sill persons whose payments are made in this deteriorated coin.

A resumption of coin payments like this must prove a

ption of coin payments like this must prove a

A resumption of coin payments like this must prove a National humiliation, in which it will be sound impossible to unite the active cooperation of banks, or to enlist the cathusism of the people.

We do not forget the fact that under existing in we the Secretary of the Treasury is required to coin "not less than two millions of silver dollars of 412's grains per mouth," and that these will constitute a portion of the resources of the Treasury. It is confidently hoped that Congress, in view of the unexpected fluctuations of alver buildion since the law was massed, will reconsider and repeal it an early day. In the meantime, however, it is in the power of the Secretary to limit the coinage to the minimum sum allowed by law, and to find a place for it in the circulating medium is hen of potes of small denominations, for which the silver dollars may be substi-

tuted. These could be held at gold value by permitting them, when excessive, to be exchanged at par at the Treasury for gold cole. By this means the amount required to be issued within a year may be healthfully absorbed, within which time it is believed that the permanent restoration of the gold standard with the commercial prosperity in the country naturally attending it will have made the duty of Congress, respecting financial legislation, clear and unquestionable.

With this assurance from the Government, the banks may confidently and zealously combine their energies with the Sceretary in the movement toward resumption upon a gold standard, with the conviction that they are at the same time fulfilling their highest duty to the Nation, and to their constituents had promoting the best luterests of commerce and trade,

THE SUB-TREASURY AND THE CLEARING-HOUSE.

THE SUB-TREASURY AND THE CLEARING-HOUSE. A letter was read from General Hillhouse, as fol-

A letter was read from General Hillhouse, as Iotlows:

Office United States Assistant Treasurer.
New-York, Nov. 11, 1878.

Sir: In conformity with instructions from the Treasury Department, I have the honor to submit the following propositions for the consideration of the Clearing-House Association of Associated Banks of this city:

First—Heresfier drafts drawn upon any bank represented in the Clearing-House Association, in the City of New-York, received by the Assistant Treasurer in this city, may be presented to such bank at the Clearing-House for nayment.

Second—Hereafter drafts drawn on the Assistant Treasurer at New-York may be adjusted by him at the Clearing-House, and the balance due from the United States may be paid at his office in United States notes or Clearing-House certificates.

Third—After the Ist of January next payment of checks presented to the Assistant Treasurer by any bank con-

Third—After the 1st of January next payment of checks presented to the Assistant Treasurer by any bank connected with the Clearing House may be made by him in United States notes. On the acceptance of these propositions, by resolution of the association, entered on its records, or in any other form that will convey its sanction, I am authorized to conform to them so soon as the necessary details can be arranged. Very respectfully, Thomas Hillmouse,

Assistant Treasurer United States.

A resolution was then adopted providing that in

order to facilitate the payment of the drafts and checks between the Treasurer of the United States and the Associated Banks, the manager of the Clearing-House should be authorized to make such an arrangement with the Assistant Treasurer as would accomplish that object through the medium of the Clearing-House.

TREATMENT OF COIN BY THE BANKS.

Mr. Coe presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the reported interview between the members of the Clearing-House and the Secretary of the Treasury, with the views expressed by them to him in the paper presented to this meeting upon the subject of the restoration of specie payments, meets site cordisi approbation of this association, and that the practical measures recommended for the adoption of the banks in respect to the treatment of coin in their business with the public and with each other, be accepted and carried into gractical operation; and in pursuance thereof it is hereby further resolved that the Associated Banks of this city after the lat of January, 1879, will

1. Decline receiving gold come as "special deposits," but accept and treat them only as "lawful money."

2. Abolash special exchanges of gold checks at the Clearing House, either in gold or United States legal-tenders.

4. Receive silver dolars upon deposit, only under silver dolars upon deposit, only under silver dolars, excepting as finally and received withdraw the same in kind.

5. Probable payments of balances at Clearing House in silver certificates or in silver dolars, excepting as Mr. Coe presented the following resolution:

8) earl centract to withdraw the same in kind.
5. Prombin payments of balances at Clearing House in silver certificates or in silver dollars, excepting as subsidiary coin in small sum- (say under \$10).
6. Discontinue gold special accounts by notice to dealers on 1st January next, to terminate them.

The proposed plan of action for the banks, as presented by Mr. Coc. called out the opposition of J. B. Colgate, the well-known bullion broker, who represented the Back of the State of New-York as its vice-president. He objected to the sections referring to silver as improper and evasive of the law. He said that Congress had remonetized silver, and that the banks of New-York now proposed, by Mr. Coe's plan, to demonetize it.

Mr. Coe responded, claiming that there could be only one standard of value, by which all other curonly one standard of vanie, by which an other teaming the able to have the sections relating to silver stricken out, but no could not strike out history, which showed what the effect had been upon every nation that had attempted to make silver the equal of gold. Mr. Coe maintained that the eart-wheels called silver dollars could not be put into circulation and that the hanks must proceed themselves.

catled silver dollars could not be put into circula-tion, and that the banks must protect themselves from being flooded with them.

On a viva-voce vote, Mr. Colgate alone voted no.
When a vote by banks was called, he said that in the absence of the president of the Bank of the State of New-York he would not take the responsi-bility of voting, and the plan offered by Mr. Coe-was unanimously adopted.

EXPECIED ACTION OF BANKS IN OTHER CITIES. Anotherresolution was then adopted, requesting the manager of the Clearing-House to send copies of the report of the meeting to the managers of other Clearing-Houses in other cities, with the expression of the hope that they will unite in similar measures for promoting the resumption of specie payments.

payments.

It was stated by bank officials at the conclusion of the meeting that the banks of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-orleans, Chicago, Cincinnata, St. Lonis and San Francisco would take immediate action on the subject of resumption, and that they would generally approve the views of the New-Vert Cleans the Constitution.

York Clearing-House.

It was suggested by a prominent bank president yesterday that, as the banks had performed their duty, upon the disappearance of the gold premium the New-York Stock Exchange should promptly close the gold-room as of no further use.

A letter was written to secretary Sherman last evening by George S. Coe, in which he says: "The report was cordinary adopted, and you may now feel assured of the zealous cooperation of the banks in the resumption of specie payments on January 1,

A HEADSTRONG TORPEDO AT PAMRAPO.

AN EXPERIMENT WHICH RAN INTO THE GROUND. A number of gentlemen yesterday afternoon met by invitation at Pamrapo, N. J., to witness the practical working of a new torpedo boat. Among the visitors were Admiral Goro Jones, of the English Legation, Baitazzi Effendi, of the Turkish Legation, Captain Montolo, of the Spanish Navy, Lieutenant C. H. West, United States Navy, the Hon. Benjamin K, Phelps, Scott Simms, the electrician, and many other gentlemen int-rested in ex-plosives, motors of one kind or another, and electrical ad other inventions more or less remotely connected with submarine warfare.

The cault itself is a cylinder of thin sheet-iron with air-

ight compartments, 21 fact long and 15 inches in diamter, and topering to a point at each end. In the bow seetion is the magazine, with a capacity for 100 pounds of dynamite—which under the most destructive conditions would blow up a considerable navy. A strong reservoir for compressed air or carbonic acid gas, which gives motion to the propeller wheel, forms a middle compartment. In a section further astern is a coil of insulated wire two or three miles in length, which pays out as the boat advances, and sinks to the bottom. Through this wire, from a battery at the shore end, the craft is started, stopped and steered, and, if need be, the charge is exploded. The implement has been improved from the original invention of Mills L. Collender by Messrs. M. Hubbe and M. A. Hardy, and while in some particulars it differs hale from other torpedoes, it is claused that owing to its light structure it can be more easily handled and managed than any of its rivals. The complete apparatus weighs only half a ton, so that a single piete apparatus weighs only half a ton, so that a single vessel might be armed with several of them; and the iscality with which it was hanched yesterday shows that it might be lowered from davits into the water in a few seconds, and started on its swift errand of mercy. It is said that previous experiments have proved it to be under perfect control; but on this occasion it was preveally disobedient. When all was ready the president of the United States Turpedo Company announced that his craft would first be directed straight off shore for hait a mile, then it would turn to starboard, next to port, and finally return to the starting point. The concern stried off smoothly at an eight-knot speed, with a red signal flutering from a short staff on the bow and a white one at the stern. These are the buly visible signs displayed when it is fully submerged. It moved with great steadhess, but it was soon apparent that the sterning gear would respond to no starboard appeals; and the look of dismay on the face of the operator, who was conleading with the keys of the battery, showed that the machine was rapidly getting the advantage of him. It first began to curve toward Cavan Point, then it swung completely round a small circle, then headed for land, and finally ran its sharp bow high and diry on the low shore, while its serve kept throwing mid as industriously as a Democratic investigation committee. Fortinately it was not charged so as to explode by impact, and Hudson County escaped with sheat damage. The iron-chad was found that the wire, which had been already used several times, had been deranged, so that the rudger could be moved only in one differion, and the engine could be moved only in one differion, and the engine could be moved only in one differion, and the engine could be moved only in one differion, and the engine could be moved only in one differion, and the engine could be moved only in one differion, and the engine could be moved only in one differion, and the engine could be moved only in one differion vessel might be armed with several of them; and the

nd. The secident, however, did not seem to stagger the The secident, however, did not seem to stagget the faith of the proprietors of the invention, nor yet the faith of the speciators. But it was universally agreed that an engine with such possibilities or speed and destinctiveness, ought not to be let loose for business until it was under perfect control. An uniamed or yindictive torpedo, one thely to take offence at its electrical treatment, and to turn round to chase the years! which discharged it, would certainly be an embarrasance waspon.

English midnight modern conversation:
"Awminy jolly party! Rather a baw, I think. Deuced
fine woman talking to Brown! Immense! Grooms her
head well. Nice little filly next her. Ysas! goog form.
Awful ass that Tompkins! Dreadful! Spoons on the
filly, any tin 1 Not a poncy. That's the old mare in the
corner. Frightnal!" and so on to "awfully ta ta!"—
[New-York Commercial Advertiser."

Said a mother to her little son: "There!
You toes are out of your stockings again. Because to me
they wear out in a hurry." Giving a comical teer, he
said: "Do you know why stockings wear out first at
the topes?" "No." "Because toes wriggle and heels
don's."

NO TRACE OF STEWART'S BODY.

THE POLICE STILL UNSUCCESSFUL SKILL OF THE GRAVE ROBBERS IN CONCEALING THEIR BOOTT-INVESTIGATING CLEWS WHICH LEAD TO NO RESULTS.

The grave robbery in St. Mark's Churchyard is still shrouded in mystery. So far as can be ascertained, every clew which has been followed has proved to be misleading, except one on which Captain McCuilagh is now working without having reached the end. The only theory which the police have seemed to establish-that of the route by which the body was removed to the street-is now doubted by detectives who have examined the ground carefully. Every official is bard at work, but the robbers seem to have gained a clear start of six days, and to have concealed the fruit of their crime effectually.

FOLLOWING IMAGINARY CLEWS.

THE ROBBERS' SECRET WELL KEPT-CAPIAIN M'CUL-LAGH'S SEARCH IN NEW-JERSEY-THE THEORY OF THE REMOVAL OF THE BODY DOUBTED.

Six days have passed since the body of A. T. Stewart was stolen from the tomb in St. Mark's Churchyard, and the robbers still hold their secret securely. It is believed that they have had abundant lime to carry out to completion the plans, which were loubtless carefully matured before the grave was violate, and that their ghastly booty will not be discovered nutil revealed voluntarily for the sake of obtaining a promised reward, the payment of which shall not be contingent upon the conviction of the robbers. Imagi-nary clews continue to be brought to Police Headquarters and to the different police statious, and those which do not bear the stamp of absurdity on their face are fol lowed up until they are found to lead to no results of

Yesterday Captain McCullagh, of the Seventeenth Precinct, was engaged all day in tracing a rumor to its source, with what success he was unwilling to say. He went away from the station early in the morning, and the sergeant whom he left in charge said he had gone to New-Jersey. At half-past 5 in the atternoon Captain McCuilagh drove up to Police Headquarters with a horse and buggy, the horse showing signs of baving had a hard day's work. The Captain was in consultation with Inspector Murray and Judge Hiiton for half an hour, and on coming out said to inquiring reporters: Not a word, gentlemen, not a single word." He then took his driver out into the street, gave him some whis pered directions, and the two drove away. Judge Hil ton stepped into his carriage and closed the door, saying: I have nothing to tell."

inspector Murray remained in his office, where he was visited and the usual questions were asked. "There is absolutely nothing new," he replied." "How about the roan herse and the carriage that you are reported to have connected with the grave robbery?" was asked. "There is nothing fu the story," he said. "It is of a piece with other state ments which have been published. Come, let us go home,"—to a friend who was with hom—and he hurried away, evidently anxious to escape from the subject.

A TALK WITH THE SUPERINTENDENT. Superintendent Walling, at about 6 p. m., came out and sountered down the street. His official labors for the day had closed; he had secured reports from his subordinates, had listened to suggestions, hints and rumors from all sorts of sources, and knew the results of such investigations as had been made. "Is there anything new I" was asked, as his questioner fell into step by his side. "About the grave rotbery ?" he replied, " No, nothing that has cen reported to me or that 1 know anything about." "Is it true that the color of the borss and the kind of carriage used by the robbers have been ascertained?"

"No. It is not true. I don't believe a word of it. There are all sorts of horses and carriages of every sind -carts, wagons, coaches, basers' wagons and milk-ear's; every horse and vehicle seen in the neighborhood at any hour of that night has been reported to us. We have not set-tled anything about them. Why, you've no idea of the stories that are brought to us. One man called today and very seriously announced that he had noticed a peculiarly offensive odor in a restaurant where he was dining, and he thought the body must be concealed in the building. I told him that was nothing unusual; bad odors were common enough in some restaurants," and the Superintendent pursued his way.

RUMOR OF AN UNCONDITIONAL OFFER. Judge liliton is in constant communication with the police, and is understood to act under their advice. He ras at Hendquarters et an carlier bour than usual yesterday, and remained in consultation with the Superin endent and Inspector Murray for a long time. He again called at 5:30 m the afternoon and held a secret conference. It was stated that the subject specially under consideration was dvisability of offerms a reward for the return of the body, unaccompanied by the condition of the conviction of the ronbers. It is not known what conclusion was reached, nor could the report that such a course was under consideration be traced to a trustworthy source. It probably had its origin in the freely expressed opinion of detectives that this method will have to be

In the course of Judge Hilton's morning visit, Superintendent Wailing handed him a letter addressed : "Judge Histon, Police Headquarters, New-York City," and postmarked Rochester, N.Y. It read as follows, and is given as a sample of tetters received daily from all parts of the country:

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 1878.

Judge Hillon.

Dean Siz: I feel confident, from reasons know only to myself, final if I had the means I could at once secure the arrest of the robbers and recover the body of the late A. T. Stewart. Without further explanation, I make this offer: For \$10,000 put in my hands. I will at once the work, and feel confident of sucr: For \$10,000 put in my hands, I will at once the work, and feel confident of suc-top procure the body, the work must be at once. The roboers may be caught time. Send the amount only by mai, in ordi-ard cank notes, to the inclosed address, and I mary-deed cank notes, to the inclosed address, and I will at once interview you, accommonded by a detective of this city, and at once commones the work, saking no further reward unless you see fit or choose to present more. Keep this a secret, unless you make it known to some sworn official. It you notice this you need not ask foo many questions, but attend to business, and answer at once, if at all. Address

Frank Dyes,
York House, Rochester.

Judge Hilton handed the letter back to Superintendent Walling, saying with a smile: "Oh yes, this man knows my way of doing business. I'll send the money." The Superintendent said that such letters receive no at-

THE CHURCHYARD AND SURFOUNDINGS. The number of people loitering about St. Mark's Churchyard was somewhat smaller yesterday than on previous days; but nearly every person who passed stopped for a moment or two to look torough the railings at the slight depression in the earth near the centre of the inclosure, ow strewn with Autumn leaves, or to gaze at the water-spout on the corner of Miss Newton's boarding ouse, where the marks of mud were supposed to be plainty visible, and were pointed out by imaginative isitors. In fact they are no longer there. Misa Newton has become thoroughly weary of the notoriety which her house has acquired, and yesterday directed the front of the building to be washed. The hose played on it for some time, and all marks of dirt have

Mass Newton expressed great incredulity in regard to the body having been carried over the balcony of her house. She said that the sound which was heard in the basement, as of some one falling against a window, was probably caused by a drunken man; that many nore people were passing through Tenth-st. than through Eleventh-st., and Tenth st. was much lighter : that the robbers would have had a greater distance to earry their fearful burden if they pursued the route which it is reported they followed than if they had taker it directly to Eleventh-st., near the northeast corner of the church. She added that she did not believe that the mud marks on the water-spout were made on Wednesday night; that one of the chimneys of her house had been repaired a short time ago, and the masons ad drawn up their mortar in a bucket by a rope along the corner of the house, and that on going to the tor of the house yesterday she had seen similar mud marks on the spout near the roof. In the same way the crutch of the tree might have been splashed. She was sure that no one in her house was connected with the robbery. She had not had a medical student among her boarders since last Spring.

THE POLICE THEORY DOUBTED A thorough examination of the churchyard leads to the belief that if the theory of the police in regard to the route by which the body was removed is correct, the robbers unnecessarily added greatly to the chances of their detection. From the vault to the northeast corner of the church, close to the fence on Eleventh-st., is only a distance of a few steps. Here is a gate which experienced burgiars would have had little difficulty in opening if it was necessary for their purpose to open it. But it was not necessary for the gate affords convenient footholds, by which a in the yard could easily climb to within a few feet of the top, over which a burden weighing not more than eighty pounds could be handed to a confederate outside. Eleventh st. is little travelled at night; it is not so well lighted as Tenth-st.; the robbers with their

ing the fence at this point than in reaching the first resting-place on the church porch by the other route, and would have been saved the long exposed walk along the fence from the church to Miss New-ton's house, and the climbing to her baleony, in the course of which their movements would have at-tracted attention as those of burglars attempting to break into the house. It is the opinion of many detectives that the theory of the police raised on Saturday is wholly inconsistent with the shrewdness which the rob-bers have evinced by their success in avoiding discovery. It was reported yesterday moreing that the health of Mrs. Stewart had suffered greatly from the shock conse-quent upon the volation of her husband's grave. It was ascertained that this was not the cabe. She has been deeply grieved, but her health has not suffered seri-ously. ON THE ALERT.

At Police Headquarters the officers on duty had an air of expectancy up to a late hour. Inspector Murray re-mained in his office until 10 o'clock, though he was not

mained in his office until 10 o'clock, though he was not on duty; then a detective, whom he was evidently expecting, entered, and thetwo hurriedly departed. Every policeman, as he waiks his beat, seems, as he isoks searchingly around him, to be thraking of the \$25,000 which may be won by some one—why not by him! "Oh!" exclaimed a sergeant of the Seventeenth, "why was I in bed Wednesday night! If I had only known—" It is safe to say that such a crime as that of last week could not be committed now; and there are those who ask. "Why cannot the same vigilance pervane the force at all times!"

It seems that the monument to the police alluded to by The Thibene was taken by the German newspaper in which it was seen and to which it was credited, from The Sunday Mercury.

A woman who gave the name of Elizabeth Hansen, called at Lee Feurth Street Station-house, Brooklyn, yesterday, and informed the serveant in charge that she knew where A. T. Stewart's body was. In response to questions she said that she was a chirvoyant, and that on the morning after the robbery (although at that time she had not heard of 11), while in a trance, she saw four men bring the body in an undertaker's wagon over the Housion Street Ferry and bury it in the flats at Greenpoint, not far from the Manihattan Beach Railroad. The woman, who said she lived in Manhattan-ave, was confident that her story was correct, and said she was coming to this city to obtain the \$25,000 reward.

THE LATEST OF THE RUMORS.

Among the innumerable rumors that have been circulated since the grave robbery, one gained some tittle headway last night, namely, that Mr. Stewart's body had been traced to No. 61 Sheriff-st. Stewart's body had been traced to No. 61 Sherff'st. The police of the Thirteenth Procline paid no attention to the rumor, however, Captain Copeland considering it no better than the thousand and one other sensational stores in the case. A reporter failed at midnight to rouse the charcoal pedier who lives on the upper floor of the little twe-story house at that number. If he was at home be was determined not to be approached on the subject. On the floor next the street has stock of charcoal is sto ed.

MRS. LA BAU'S CASE CLOSED.

THE PROPONENT'S COUNSEL SURPRISED. POSSIBILITY OF A NEW TRIAL OF THE VANDERBILT WILL CASE SUGGESTED-THE SURROGATE'S RE-FUSAL TO ADMIT DR. SKINNER'S TESTIMONY.

A sensation was created in the Vanderbilt will case vesteriny by the sudden closing of the case for the contestant. Neither Scott Lord nor Judge Black has at any time been satisfied with the order of the Court which compelled the counsel for the contestant to hand to the Sarrogate the names of the witnesses whom they intended to call, before being allowed to proceed with the case. The proponent's counsel had claimed that the contestant should be obliged to close her case as soon as the eight days which had been appointed for her testimony tids Fall had expired, but Judge Black, after long argument, apparently persuaded the Surrogate that a new trial would be granted by the appellate court is the Probate Court refused to hear competent testimony when offered simply because a certain number of days had expired in giving other testi-mony. But the Surrogate yielded to the demands of Mr. Clinton and Judge Comstock far enough to require Mr. Lord to leave with the Court the names of Mrs. La Ban's witnesses. The names were submitted under protest from Mr. Lord and Judge Black.

Last week the testimony of Dr. Dixon was objected to, because his name was not on the list; but Mr. Lord claimed that it was understood that one more medical expert was to be called and the Surrogate said that he would admit the testimony to avoid any imputation of infair treatment of the contestant.

Yesterday Mr. Lord called to the stand an-

other witness whose name was not upon the list Dr. Salmon Skinner, a dentist, who obtained notoriety several menths ago by an action against Henry Ward Beecher to recover the value of a set of false toeth furnished to Mr. Beecher's father. Mr. Chuton, as soon as he learned that the witness's name was not on the list, objected to the testimony. Mr. Lord said that they offered to prove by this witness that at one time in 1873 he found the mind of Commodore Vanderbilt in a state of imbecility, examined him to find if he had been dricking, and found that the imbecility arose from a natural decadence of h a faculties. This evidence, Mr. Lord said, was new, it having come to the knowledge of the counsel since the list of witnesses was handed to the

Mr. Clinton still claimed that the contestant must be bound by the list.

Judge Black went back to his old position, that the

Court could not refuse competent evidence off-red at any time before the contestant had closed her case. The counsel for the proponent suggested that the ques-tide had already been decided by the Surrogate's pre-

vious ruitngs, and it was uscless further to discuss the

wons rulings, and it was uscless further to discuss the matter.

The Surrogate said: "I hold that the paper containing the list of witnesses handed up to the Court noder the arrangement excludes the contestant from giving any other testimony, unless it shall impear to be such in opening the trial after they have rested, and in order to determine the question whether it is newly discovered evidence, it is incument upon them to show by affinavit that it is material, not comulative, and that it is newly discovered, and the affinavit that it is material, not comulative, and that it is newly discovered, and the affinavit that it is material, not comulative, and that it is newly discovered, and the affinavit must be furnished the other side, that they may have an opportunity to answer them. I decide that this testimenty is comulated." Mr. Lart very quietly and complaceably said: "Under these circumstances the contestant closes her case."

"What's that!" cried Jadez Comsicket to Mr. Clatton. "He says that under these circumstances they close their case," answered Mr. Cliston. Neither hwyer looked very cappy, nor did William H. Vanderbilt. Their leads went together in close consultation for a few moments, while Mrs. La Bau jumped up vicetally and graphing Judge Black's hand, whispered something laundingly into his car and them as joined her laughter. Mr. Clinton said: We moves a adjournment until consult. We did not expect the contestant to rest to-day, and are not ready to go on."

The motion was granted and testimony for the proponent will be given this morning, and, according to an estimate formerly given by Mr. Clinton, will occupy about twelve days.

As soon as the decision was given William H. Vander-

nent was estimate formerly given by all. estimate formerly given by all. about twelve days, about twelve days.

soon as the decision was given William H. Vander-went hurriedly out of court in company with his at Samuel F. Barger, the lawyer. The latter was restood to say to him emphasically, "Trait is all gr. Mr. Vanderbilt; I'm airaid that will give them

wrong, Mr. Vanuerout; a new trial."
Several lawyers who had heard the proceedings expressed the opinion that the refusal of the Surrogate to admit the testimony of the witness would give the contestant's counsel the opportunity to bring the case back from the appellate cours for a new trial if the Surrogate should decide against them in the present proceeding.

MR. LORD'S REASONS.

After the adjournment Mr. Lord was asked whether he was willing to state the reason for their sudden ac-

"We are constantly discovering," he answered, "new and important evidence from reliable persons. Many and important evidence from reliable persons. Many have withheld their statements because they thought it impossible to set aside the will, and thus satisfied their sense of duty. Several such witnesses have made their statements since we were compelled to hand up the list of our witnesses; and, strictly speaking, their testimony is cumulative, that is, it bears upon some points already touched upon, and would, therefore, be excluded under the rullings of the Surrogate, whatever motion the contestant might make. Of the witnesses on the list, twenty-two although doubtless in the city, cannot be found; six of them are out of the State, and several more have left the country; two very important witnesses are sick. When we produced a the State, and several more have left the country; two very important witnesses are sick. When we produced a retiable witness to important facts, and his testimony was shut out white on the stand and the counsel and partles were all present, we thought it wise to rest our

THE "CIVIL DAMAGE" LAW UPHELD. AN IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE COURT OF AP-

PEALS AT ALBANY. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 12 .- The Middle-

uen Daily Press this evening publishes a history of the first "civil damage" case argued in the Court of Appeals, which has just been decided, and which originated n this village in July, 1875. The plaintiff, Samuel Berthalf, brought suit against James O'Reilly, landlord, and Herman Fernhaber, tenant, to recover \$200, the value of the plaintiff's horse, which was driven to death by his son while intexticated from liquor furnished by the defendant, Fernhaber. The case was tried in January, 1876, before Judge Dykman with a jury. The plaintiff recovered the full value of the horse. The deplaintiff recovered the full value of the horse. The defendants appealed to the General Term, and then to the Court of Appeals, where the case was argued before a full bench, on December 5, 1877. The main question involved was the constitutionality of the law, especially as to the inbility of the owner of the building, who had no connection with the sale of liquer except to rent the building for that purpose. The Court of Appeals has just handed down its occision, affirming the judgment of the lower Courts. The decision is very important, as under it all real estate in this State used as places for selicing intoxicating liquors may be made liable for damage resulting from such outliness.

A young negro bootblack observed a neighbor poring megro bootbinck observed a neigh-bor poring whely over a newspaper, whereupon he ad-dressed him thus: "Julius, what are you looking at dat paper for! You can't read." "Go away," cried the other indignantly; guess I can read; I's big enuff for dat." "Big enuff," retorted the other scornfully, "dat ain't nuffin". A cow's big chough to catch mice, but she can't." burden would not have occupied a greater time in reach.

FIGHTING INTEMPERANCE.

WHAT FRANCIS MURPHY IS DOING. ENTHUSIASTIC NOON MEETING-AN AFFECTING SCENE-INCIDENTS OF THE EVENING SERVICE

-AN UNEXPECTED INTERRUPTION. The second noon meeting in the temperance movement was held yesterday at the Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The attendance was much larger than on Monday, and much interest was manifested. At the evening meeting a great erowd filled the church. Bishop Peck was in attandance. Much enthusiasm was shown and several striking incidents occurred.

. HOW THE WORK GOES ON.

After the hymn that began the exercises of the second noon meeting in the vestry of the Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church, yesterday, Mr. Murphy asked "Brother and Sister" Willson to sing, and they sang, in their peculiarly effective manner, " He Will Hide Me."

Mr. Murphy read a portion of the xivth chapter of John and commented briefly upon it. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson then sang again, while Mr. Murphy was beckening to a brother and orging him to " come up this way." " Bless His name," said Mr. Murphy, breaking in upon the final notes of the singers. At this point, Edward, Mr. Mur' phy's son, stepped from the piatform and, walking to the rear of the room, escorted a heavily built man, with a dark beard, to his father, who embraced him most affectionately and kissed him. Who this stranger was the audience learned later. Several prayers and songs followed. The Rev. Mr. Smith asked that the good work might go on until

thousands renonneed their cups. "There is a Fountain Filled with Blood," was then sung with much enthus asm. Mr. Murphy called upon J. C. Nobies, who kneit apon the platform, and with a voice full of emotion and with tears in his eyes, made a most earnest prayer, which was continually interrupted by his sympachetic hearers. "It was an unexpected pleasure," said Mr. Murphy, turning to the person whom his son had led to the platorm, and whom he had received so affectionately, " for me to see a few minutes ago the face of Captam Cyrus Sturtevant, of Portland, Maine, who was the means of rescuing me from the life and death of a drunkard." Mr. Murphy, with sobbing voice and the tears streaming down his cheeks, turned to Mr. Sturtevant, who was sitting behind him, took his hand, and, bending over him, whispered, "God bless you." The scene was very affecting, and many of the audience wept. Mr. Sturtevant is a tall, striking-looking man, and

spoke in a clear, high voice. "May God bless these earnest prayers and songs," said he, "and help us to reach out after the vast mustitudes in this city who are cursed with an appetite for drink. Oh God, bless dear Brother Murphy and his family, and wake the Churen, we pray thee, that these wrecks may be saved." A verse was sung. "Sing another verse!" should Mr. Murjey and the persons in the audience yied with each other in trying to drown the noise of a neighboring steamhistle. Other prayers and songs followed.

"What a blessed thing it is to have a friend," said Mr. Murphy. I would like to express my gratitude to this dear man (pointing to Mr. Sturrevant), who prayed with me and urged me to lead a better life, and aided me and my family with money. Nor did he leave me when I had reformed, but he followed me about, and always kindly inquired after 'Brother Murphy.' When my wife

kindly inquired after 'Brother Murphy.' When my wife died, three weeks after I was released, he and other kind friends as in that she had a decent burnal."

Here Mr. Murphy turned, weeping, to him, and after kissing him, sat down, unterly unable to go on.

"Kind words never die," said Mr. Startevant rising; "and I thank God that eight years ago I spake a kind word to Brother Murphy. I should like to hive a little while after this curse is wiped out. Wouldn't it be aplendid I" [Cries of "Yes!" aplendid!"]

The few remains minutes were given up to a half-dezen sentences from each of a number of reformed drunkard. I have lain in the Tombs of this city, and in the Newark Jail. But through Brother Murphy the curse was washed away, and the poor drunkard was set free." "Three years ago I was in the guiters of this city." and another, but now I am free." "On my face," sold a third, "Is the mark of a kinde which a boon compeniou head, but the grace of God saved me."

"I want to thank my friends," said Mr. Murphy in conclusion, "for the hearty reception they have given me. In no other city have I had such support from the proses. Let ussing?"

A general hand-shaking followed, and many signed the picage.

A REMARKABLE EVENING SERVICE. The body of the church, including the gaileries, was crowded last evening with an andience whose interest was held for two hours, reading the limit chapter of Isatah, Murphy said: "We are honored to-night by the presence of one of God's servants, whom to-night I have met for the first time, and whose blessing I have received—Bishop Peck." During the Bishop's prayer, a white-bearded man sitting on the front seat held his clusped hands before his face and muttered prayers. Another, a cadaverous-looking man in rough di with long black bair, knelt on the floor at his side.

Mr. Murpay then asked for a song, and Mr. Willson said they would sing one that they had once sang with Bishop Peck in a railroad car. All the people in the car had then caught the enthusiasm. Mr. and Mrs Willson sang the solo part, and the Bishop, to the delight of the audience, sang with them in the chorus. It was a little high in some places, but his zeal carried him through, and the audience demanded a repetition. The last verse was sung again, Mrs. Willson sing.

tition. The last verse was sung again, Mes. Wilson singing the contraite, and the Bishop earrying the air, a Channeey Shader said that it had been decided to allow aif the privilege of paying the expense of the temperance workers. "Their work since has Sanday," said Mr. shader, "is as good as that of a regiment of policemen, and our policemen ar excellent"—a sentiment that was followed by roars of laughter and appliance.

At this point a remarkable incident occurred that well illustrates what a power of managing men Mr. Marphy has. A young man considerably under the influence of liquor waiked dediterately up the aske, and began to faik with Mr. Murphy, telling him that be was a very poor representative of the Emerald Isle. One of the alteralants winted to put him out; but Mr. Murphy insisted on letting him stay, and coming down to the rail, said: "Oh, how, you wait till we get acquainted and you'll say Frank's a good fellow. Shake hands with me," holding out his hand and speaking in a confidential tone. The man refused, but Mr. Murphy taked with him in a jolly way (the andience all this time watching the proceedings with great interest). Jaughea and joked with him, sud dinaily the man took his hand and promised to see him on the morrow. The triumph of Mr. Murphy was competed, and the man went away his firm friend, while the audience loudly applanded his victory by that and kindness. see loudly applauded his victory by tact and kind Next followed the remarks by reformed men. The

Next followed the remarks by reformed men. The first was a Mr. Sneiheld, whom Mr. Murchy had invited upon the platform. "Four weeks ago," said he, "I dd not know Mr. Murphy, but I resolved to stop drinking. I have drank forty, fluy and sixty glusses of strong liquor each day for forty-seven years." [Excitement and laughter in the audience.] "How's that boys?" broke in Mr. Murphy. "Now," continued the speaker, "Pin going to take hold of the plough of temperance and try to pay up the bill for —"the rest was drowned in applause. "I hope after a slight practice of a new weeks." he concluded, "to be able to address you better." [Applause and laughter.]

Francis Brady said that he and his two brothers had gone to the war. "One returned, but would to wood he never had. For on New-Year's night in '64 he was murdered in a drunken brawt at Ninth-ave, and Thirty-fourth-it. "For God's sake, Frank, stop drunking,' said

Francis Brady said that he and his two brothers had gone to the war. "One returned, but would to cool he never had. For on New-Year's night in '64 he was murdered in a drunken brawl at Ninth-twe, and Thirty-fourth-t. 'For God's sake, Frank, stop drunking,' said my fa her, and I ded." A young man named Robinson followed this speaker. "Not by force," said he, "is our cause to he won. For force begets antagonism, and antagonism begets hate, and hate hell itself. Kindness must be our watchword."

Bishop Feek said that because of having joined in a song in a rancoad car, he had just suffered the terrible penalty of being published as a singer. "In your herole work," said he, turning to Mr. Murphy, "you are my brother, and I give you my hand." [Applause.]

"In this temperance work," said Mr. Murphy, "if we take a man away from the attractions of the drawshop, we must furnish how with an equality attractive place of resort. Man is a social being and must be treated as such. The merchants of this city could do no better than to furnish some elegant reading rooms, and place in them the files of your daily papers."

"Johnny" then gave Mr. Murphy a bouquet, which formed the text for a few minutes' talk on the beauties of flowers and on the leasons which might be learned from them. "America is the soberest country in the world," he continued. "Our mechanics carry their papers to their work under their greasy jackets. In manufactures, too, we are bearing England on Engish soil, [Applause.] The hard times form a toyle on which I would like to speak. But drink! What is it i Aska a man to give it up and he cavit. If, now, you take liquor away from a near you must give him an equivalent. He needs nourishment. A good tenderloin steak is a spleaded mediate. [Applause.] Our reformed man needs bone and muscle. I knew a man once who was called by the elegant unme of 'Gutter-enipe.' He signed the please at one of my meetings. He was drunk at the time and folks laughed at him. I asked him to come and dine wita me at the hotel the next

A: the close of the meeting many went forward—men of all description—while the choir and congregation were singing most justily, and while Mr. Marpay's co-labelers were shouting "Come on! come on!" An old man was so weak he could not stand. His face was thin, and on his abrunken chest hung the heavy folds of a coarse coat, beneath which his naked breast could be seen. He had not strength chough to sign the pledge, and Mr. Muppy lifted him in his arms ever the rail, and placing him in chair, sent for an amphilance, to and, placing him in a chair, sent for an ambulance, to have him taken to the hospital, where he will see that he is well cared for.

If the audiences increase in size as they have in-

creased for the last two days, more spacious quarters in which to hold the meetings will have to be found. For the present, towever, a noon and evening meeting will be held in the Seventh Street Church each day.

MR. HUSTED'S CERTIFICATE WITHHELD. THE DEFRATED CANDIDATE IN BOCKLAND COUNTY

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

MAKES A CHARGE OF BRIBERY.

NYACK, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The Democratic Board or County Canvassers of Rockland County refused today to give General James W. Husted (Rep.) has certificate of election to the Assembly, owing to a protest being made by James M. Nelson, the defeated Democratic candidate. Mr. Nelson made the plea that money bad been used to buy General Husted's election.

THE COUNT IN ALBRIGHT'S DISTRICT. THE CANVASSERS SPLIT INTO TWO BOARDS AND EACH ONE MAKES A RETURN TO THE GOVERNOR -A DEMOCRATIC BLUNDER. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Nov. 12,-The return judges for the XIth Congressional District of Pena-sylvania met in the Court-House in this isorouga at 12 o'lock to-day. After various adjournments, the conven-tion again met this evening at 8 o'clock. The return from Montour County not being in proper form, a protest was filed against any participation in the convention on the part of the judge tof that county. The protest being overruled, the judges from Carbon, Laterne and Lackawanna Counties withdrew and began a count of the vote in a separate convention. The count being completed, these judges certified to the Governor the election of General Charles Albright by a majority of 61. The other members of the convention certified the election of Robert Klotz by a majority of 204. It now

election of Robert Klotz by a majority of 394. It now remains for the Governor to decide to whom he will strep the certificate of election. General Albright was seronaded to-night and obsered by an immense concourse of people, to whom he made a speech.

Later.—After the Kioiz return judges had announced the vote as above and adjourned, they reconvened. Tearing up their former certificates they made out new ones, containing the votes of Carbon and Luzerse Counties, stating that they liad heard such returns read in their presence. They thus changed the Klotz majority as heretoiore announced by them from 994 to 95. The last act of the Kkotz Returning Board, in destroying its former returns after adjournment, is regarded here as the greatest mistake of the day.

A NOISY CONVENTION AT BOSTON. THE WORKINGMEN NOMINATE A CITY TICKET-CON-SIDERABLE DISSATISFACTION WITH KEARNEY. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Boston, Nov. 12.—The Workingmen's party held a convention this evening and neminated a full municipal ticket for Aldermen and School Committee, headed by Davis J. King for Mayor. An effort was made to capture the convention for ex-Mayor Prince, who was nominated on Monday night by the Butler who was nominated on Monday night by the Butler Democraey. Dennis Kearney and E. M. Chamberlain, however, determined that the workingmen should have a ticket of their own, and by strewd management they succeeded in rusning their state through. The Prince faction made a tremodous row, but as soon as the dexetiad been nominated the meeting was adjourned. The gas was then turned off. About 250 howers were left in the hall, but the police then come m, and they succeeded in clearing out the mob without bloodshed. King, the nominee for Mayor, was on the Butler Democratic State ticket for Auditor. He is a hatter by trade. The City Contral Greenback Committee meet to-night and appointed a committee to bring in a list of six names for Mayor to be acted on at the next meeting. The meeting was about divided in favor of differ at supporters of General Butler. The municipal contest promises to be a hot one.

THE FULL VOTE IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE. A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OF 488 FOR GOVERNOR. CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 12. - The com-

plete returns from every voting precinct in majority of 488 this State show a majority for Nata Head (Rep.) for Governor. year is compared below with the vote in 1877:

The first House of Representatives chosen under the

biennial system will be smaller by 95 members than the same body in 1878. Under the new apportionment the full House would be composed of 298 members. A number of towns have failed to elect, owing to the Greenback combinations. MR. DEAN DOES NOT PROPOSE A CONTEST.

Boston, Nov. 12.-Congressman Dean (Dem.) states that he does not propose to contest the recest election in the Hid Congressional District, having had enough of such cases and the labor inseparable from CONTESTING DR. LORING'S RE-ELECTION.

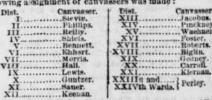
GLOUCESTER, Mass., Nov. 12 .- Mr. E. Moody Boynton (Green.), of West Newbury, has informed the city and town clerks in the VIIth Congressional District that he will contest the redication of George B. Loring (Rep.) to Congress. MR. SHELLEY OF ALABAMA RE-ELECTED.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 12.-Charles M. Shelley (Dem.) is reflected to Congress over Jere Haralson (colored), Republican, by over 2,000 majority. THE CHANGES IN MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 12.-Charles Allen, Independent Democrat, who was elected Sheriff of Monmouth County, was sworn into office to-day. Sheriff Alien has made a pledge to the people of Moumouth County to hand over to the County Treasurer all the profits of his office above \$2,000. The office is worth about \$20,000 a year. County Oct. Thomas V. Arrowsmith, an oid New-York steamboost. man, and the only successful regular Democratic candi-oute, took his oath of office to-day before Governor Me-Cielian. It is said that Alfred Weiling, of Matewan, will succeed Amzi Melain, the present County Law

> CANVASSING THE VOTE. THE ALDERMEN MEET AS CANVASSERS

The Board of Aldermen expanded into a Board of Supervisors yesterday, for the purpose of canvassing the votes polled in this county at the late election. County Clerk Gumbleton, who by virtue of his of-fice is Clerk of the Board of Supervisors when it meets for this class of work, administered the oaths of office. Supervisors Sauer, Shiels and Perley were appointed a Committee on Protests, and Supervisors Slevin, Lewis and Biglin a Committee on Contested Returns. The following a signment of canvassers was made:



Supervisor Pinckney offered a resolution providing that there should not be more than ten assistant can-vassers appointed and that the rate of pay should not exceed \$50 for each canvasser, with the exception of the expert accountant. The resolution was offered for the expert accountant. The resolution was offered for the purpose of preventing the employment of as unincessarily large number of canvassers, as in past years for the purpose of manufacturing "patronage." One year a large number of doorkeepers were appointed, whereupon a fragal German Alderman said: "Gendlement there are too few doors for the doorkeepers. Hada't you better knock holes in the walls so as to provide them with doorways to care for."

Supervisor Sauer glanced indignantly at Supervisor Pinckney when the above mentioned resolution was offered and then said anceringly: "It seems that the age of reform has arrived. But, gentlemen, we ought to get through with this canvass quickly, and to do that we need a large number of canvassers. And the men we employ ought to be paid the worth of their labor. I move that Alderman Pinckney's resolution be laid on the table."

supervisor Sauer's motion was adopted by a vote of 12 to 9. Supervisor Sauer then amounted that he intended to bu "a reformer" and should oppose the appointment of any person to aid in cauvassing the vote. The "reformers" would have to cauvass the vote themselves; and would soon see what a task they had underselves; and would soon see what a task they had underselves; and would soon see what a task they had underselves; and would soon see what a task they had underselves; and would soon see what a task they had underselves; and would soon see what a task they had underselves will need again to-day, and ken. The Supervisors will meet again to-day, nvass the 1st, 11d, 11ld, 17th and 7th Assembly

NEWPORT SEWERAGE TO BE LOOKED AFTER

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TEIBUNE.) NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 12.—Initiatory sleps have been taken to organize a Board of Health, to before from all connection with politics, whose sole object will be the sanitary welfare of Newport, and which will stree to do away with the well-grounded impression that this city has not acted as it should in guarding against any

possible epidemic. The City Council has received the written opinions of such eminent gentlemen as General G. W. Cullum, of the United States Engineers, Professor Agassiz, Professor William B. Rogers, Professor Pairman Rogers and Professor Gibbs, upon the question of the sewerage of the city, which, it is alleged, is defective. HOTEL BURNED AT CANTON.

CANTON, Penn., Nov. 12 .- About 2 o'clock this morning tire was 'iscovered in the east wing of the Minnequa Springs Hotel. It could not be extinguished, and the entire structure was destroyed. From the fact that no fire has been kept in that wing, the burning is sup-posed to have been the work of an incendiary. Nothing was saved, the immers barely escaping with their lives. The loss is estimated at \$75,000; insured for \$50,000.